

The War Fifty Years Ago

The Situation In Front of Washington—Advance of the Federal Outposts—Confederate Outposts Retire From the Vicinity of Alexandria to Fairfax Court House. The Southern Commander at Manassas, General Beauregard, and President Davis at Odds—Davis Urges an Attack In Maryland—Location of the Army of the Potomac Commanded by General George B. McClellan.

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By JAMES A. EDGERTON.
DURING the second week of October, 1861, occurred a forward movement of detachments of the Federal Army of the Potomac. It was not an extensive movement, being little more than an advance of the picket lines. After the battle of Bull Run the Confederates had drawn rather close about Washington, picking troops of observation on several nearby Virginia hills. The occupancy of one of these, Munson's hill, only eight miles from Wash-

ington, had an interesting sequel. After this position was abandoned by the southern troops at the end of September it was found that they had no works worthy the name and that their armament consisted of two pointed logs and a stovepipe. Yet with these "Quaker" guns they had held off the vanguard of the Army of the Potomac for several weeks. Their position and intrenchments looked formidable, and the Union troops let it go at that time and did not attack. This was during McClellan's nervous weeks, when he was writing to his wife almost daily expressions of surprise that Beauregard did not attack him. Finally when the small force of Confederates at Munson's hill and other points roundabout withdrew of their own motion their positions were occupied by the Federals.

On Oct. 9 the advance guard of the Union army moved northwest toward the village of Lewinsville, Va., occu-

pying it the next day. At about the same time General G. A. McCall's division went forward to Langley, five miles up the Potomac from Alexandria. Other advances occurred which extended the Union front to a line extending from a point near Great Falls on the Potomac, ten miles above Washington, to a position south of the Little River turnpike and the Orange and Alexandria turnpike, west of Alexandria. At the end of the week the divisions and detachments under General George B. McClellan in and around Washington and Alexandria occupied the following positions:

General Joseph Hooker's division was at Budd's Ferry, Md., on the lower Potomac, twenty-five miles from Washington; General Heintzelman's at Fort Lyon and vicinity; General W. B. Franklin's near the Theological seminary, General Banks' near Hunter's Chapel; General McDowell's at Upton Hill and Arlington; General Fitz John Porter's at Hall's and Miner's Hills and General W. F. Smith's at Muckley's Hill, all near Alexandria. McClellan was at Langley. General Leon Carlos Buell was at Tunnahilltown, Meridian Hill, etc., on the Maryland side of the river, close to Washington. General Stoneman's cavalry and General Hunt's artillery were in Washington. General N. P. Banks' division was at Darnestown, Md., with detachments at Point of Rocks and elsewhere, as far up the river as Williamsport, fifty miles from Washington.

General C. P. Stone's division was at Poolesville, Md., thirty miles from Washington, and General Dix at Baltimore. The position of Stone at Poolesville is especially worthy of note, for it was a portion of his army which fought the disastrous battle of Ball's Bluff in the following week. It should be mentioned that General N. G. Evans' Confederate brigade was then near Leesburg, Va., opposite Poolesville. Evans had gone there of his own motion, but Beauregard granted him permission to remain in the hope that he might be able to annoy Banks or possibly separate him entirely from McClellan's main command. It was a portion of Evans' force that defeated the Federals at Ball's Bluff. McClellan was pushing out reconnoitering parties at this time, and small bands of the Confederates were retiring in consequence. At one time it was reported that Leesburg had been abandoned, but this proved a costly error. A rather interesting point is brought out in an article by General Joseph E. Johnston written after the war. On Oct. 1 a consultation was held between Jefferson Davis and Generals Johnston, Beauregard and G. W. Smith. Says General Johnston:

"In discussing the question of giving our army (the Confederate army at Manassas) strength enough to assume the offensive in Maryland, it was proposed to bring it from the south troops enough to raise it to the required strength. The president (Davis) asked what was that strength. General Smith thought 50,000 men. General Beauregard 60,000 and I 60,000, all of us specifying soldiers like those around us. The president replied that such reinforcements could not be furnished. He could give us only as many recruits as we could arm. This decided the question."

General Johnston also states that never had there been a purpose of

rules or to tell while watching the course of a pitched ball whether or not the batter steps over the line. So it has become part of the unwritten law of the game that the pitcher may "beam" (that is, pitch at the "bean" or head) any batter who "crowds" in order to drive him back from the plate. It is ethical under the players' code to hit and to injure any player who persists in encroaching upon the forbidden ground, and the batters themselves recognize this danger and accept it as part of the game."

THRIVED ON MISFORTUNE.

A German Peddler Who Insulted the Kaiser and Got Rich.

A German hawker, Hans Bauermeister, retired from business, having amassed a little fortune. According to a Paris contemporary, misfortune was the foundation of his success. The hawker's specialty was the sale of portraits of the imperial family.

His mode of hawking his audience was something like this: "Buy a portrait of William I., whose motto was, 'I have no time to be worried.' " "Who'll buy this Frederick II., whose prayer was, 'Teach me to suffer without complaining?' " "Do not fail to complete your collection and buy this portrait of our great emperor, William II., whose favorite phrase is, 'Augusta, you pack your trunk.' "

This last always brought down the audience, and in time the police, in another sense. Bauermeister was sentenced to sixty days for lese majesty. He did his time and on release restarted his business. He sold his portraits with the old formula until he came to that of the kaiser, and then he said, "I have learned to my cost that it is not lawful to repeat what he says so often." The people were just as well pleased, and the portraits sold splendidly.

Verdi Was Right.

When Verdi was putting the last touches to "Il Trovatore" he was visited in his study by a privileged friend, who was one of the ablest living musicians and critics. He was permitted to examine the score and run over the "Anvil Chorus" on the pianoforte. "What do you think of that?" asked Verdi. "Trash!" responded the connoisseur. Verdi rubbed his hands and chuckled. "Now look at this," he said. "Rubbish!" said the other, rolling a cigarette. The composer rose and embraced him with a burst of joy. "What do you mean?" asked the critic. "My dear friend," cried Verdi, "I have been making a popular opera. In it I resolved to please everybody except the purists, the great judges, the classicalists like you. Had I pleased you I should have pleased no one else. What you say assures me of success. In three months 'Il Trovatore' will be sung and roared and whistled and barrel organed all over Italy." And so it proved.

Ancient Stone Workers.

Egyptian stone workers 4,000 years ago had a surprising knowledge of what are considered modern tools. These pyramid builders operated with solid and tubular drills and straight and circular saws. In handling the tubular drills, which were of superior quality, the skill of the artisan was so remarkable that the cutting marks in granite show no indication of wear of the tool, while a cut of a tenth of an inch was made in the hardest rock at each revolution. A hole through both hard and soft material was bored perfectly smooth and uniform.

COMES QUICKLY.

Don't Have to Wait for Weeks. A Rock Island Illustration.

Waiting is discouraging. Prompt action pleases everybody. A burden on the back is a heavy weight.

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Here is a case of it: Mrs. A. Webb, 718 Fourth avenue, Rock Island, Ill., says: "When I saw Doan's Kidney Pills advertised some time ago I procured a box at the Harper house pharmacy. A member of the family who had been complaining of backache and kidney trouble used this remedy and was given prompt relief. While I have never taken Doan's Kidney Pills myself I know that they are an excellent kidney medicine and worthy of endorsement."

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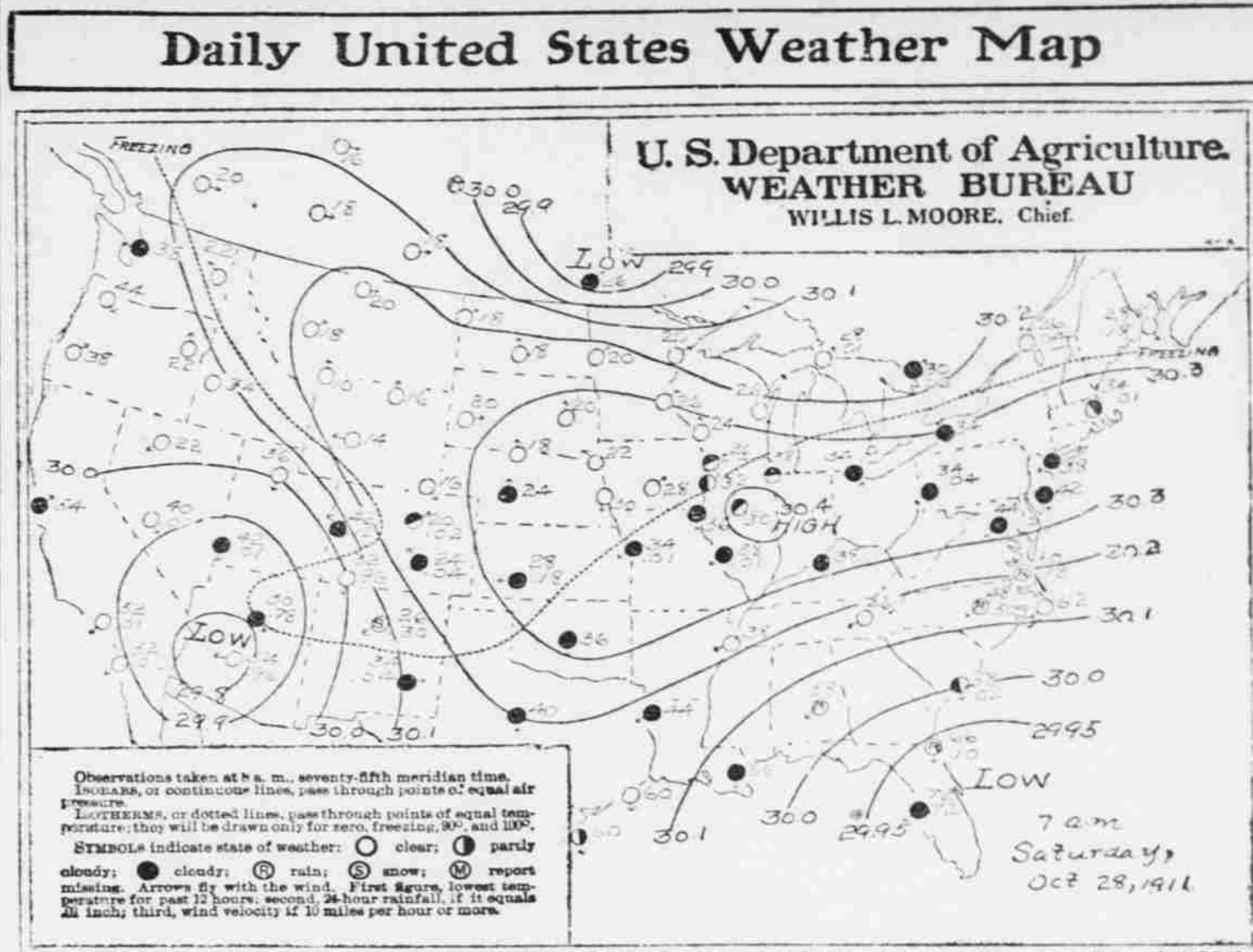
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FORECAST FOR ROCK ISLAND, DAVENPORT, MOLINE AND VICINITY.
Fair tonight and Sunday, not much change in temperature. The temperature tonight will be near the freezing point.

| WEATHER CONDITIONS. | | OBSERVATIONS. | |
|---|--|---|---|
| Rains on the Atlantic and east Gulf coasts and in the eastern portion of the lake region have resulted from the southern storm which is over Florida and from another barometric depression which is central over Manitoba. The southwestern disturbance remains nearly stationary over Arizona and continues to cause precipitation in the territory from southern California and the southern plateau sections north-eastward to Kansas. High pressures and cool temperatures prevail from the Missouri valley to the middle Atlantic and New England states. Owing to the presence of the high, fair weather, without much change in temperature, is indicated for this vicinity tonight and Sunday. | | High Low P.c.p. yes- last 24 hrs. t'd'y. night inch. | Winnipeg 32 26 .00 Yellowstone Park 10 .00 |
| | | Atlantic City 68 42 .00 Boston 54 34 .01 Buffalo 42 34 .00 Davenport 46 32 .00 Denver 28 20 .02 Jacksonville 82 66 .10 Kansas City 40 34 .01 New Orleans 76 66 .00 New York 58 38 .00 Norfolk 72 50 .18 Phoenix 68 54 .96 St. Louis 42 38 .01 St. Paul 40 28 .00 San Diego 64 52 .01 San Francisco 64 54 .00 Seattle 56 38 .00 Washington, D. C. 68 44 .00 | MISSISSIPPI RIVER. Flood Hgt. Chng. stage feet. 24 hrs. St. Paul 14 3.2 -0.2 Red Wing 14 4.7 -0.2 Reeds Landing 12 4.5 -0.3 La Crosse 12 7.3 -0.5 Prairie du Chien 18 11.6 0.9 Dubuque 18 12.9 x0.5 Le Claire 10 6.8 -0.1 Rock Island 15 9.9 -0.1 |
| | | RIVER FORECAST. A rising tendency in the Mississippi will prevail from below Dubuque to Clinton. Only very slight changes will occur from Le Claire to Muscatine during the next 48 hours. J. M. SHERIER, Local Forecaster. | |

Today's Market Quotations

By wire from E. W. Wagner & Co., members of Chicago Board of Trade. Grain, provisions, stock and cotton. Local offices at Rock Island house, Rock Island, Ill. Chicago office, 98-99-100 Board of Trade. Local telephone, No. west 330-1.

December, 98 1/2, 98 3/4, 97 3/4, 98 1/2.
May, 103 1/2, 104 1/2, 103 1/2, 103 1/2.
July, 97 1/2, 97 3/4, 96 3/4, 97 1/2.

December, 63 1/2, 63 3/4, 63 1/2, 63 1/2.
May, 65 1/2, 65 3/4, 65 1/2, 65 1/2.
July, 66 1/2, 66 3/4, 66 1/2, 66 1/2.

December, 47 1/2, 47 3/4, 47 1/2, 47 1/2.
May, 49 1/2, 49 3/4, 49 1/2, 49 1/2.
July, 46 1/2, 46 3/4, 46 1/2, 46 1/2.

January, 15 1/2, 15 3/4, 15 1/2, 15 1/2.
May, 15 1/2, 15 3/4, 15 1/2, 15 1/2.
October, closed 5.82.
January, 8.90, 9.02, 8.92, 9.02.

October, closed 7.90.
January, 8.15, 8.15, 8.12, 8.15.

THE GRAIN MARKET.
Chicago Cash Grain.
Corn—No. 2 73 1/2 @ 74, No. 2 w 75 @ 75 1/2, No. 2 h 74 1/2 @ 75, No. 3 74 1/2 @ 75, No. 3 h 74 1/2 @ 75, No. 4 72 1/2 @ 73, No. 4 h 73 1/2 @ 74, No. 4 w new 67 1/2 @ 69, No. 4 s 73 1/2 @ 74, No. 4 s new 68 @ 69 1/2.
Oats—No. 2 w 47 1/2 @ 48, No. 3 w 46 1/2 @ 47 1/2, No. 4 w 44 1/2 @ 45 1/2, standard 47 1/2 @ 48.
Wheat—No. 2 f 99 1/2 @ 100 1/2, No. 3 f 97 1/2 @ 98, No. 2 h 101 1/2 @ 102, No. 3 h 101 1/2 @ 102, No. 1 ns 111 1/2 @ 113, No. 2 ns 109 1/2 @ 112, No. 3 ns 105 1/2 @ 110, No. 2 s 109 1/2 @ 112, No. 3 s 104 1/2 @ 110, No. 4 s 80 1/2 @ 82, No. 4 w 108, durum 110 @ 106.

Liverpool Cables.
Wheat closed unchanged to 1/4 lower.
Corn closed 3/4 to 1/2 lower.

Chicago Receipts.
Today: Contract.
Wheat 75 28
Corn 183 67
Oats 153 62
Northwest Cars.
To-Last Last
day, Week aYar
Minneapolis 429 446 248
Duluth 182 221 110
Winnipeg 762 652 473

Chicago Estimates Tomorrow.
Wheat 60
Corn 185
Oats 108

Primary Movement.
Receipts, Shipments
Wheat today 945,000 301,000
Year ago 832,000 651,000
Corn today 437,000 404,000
Year ago 535,000 461,000

LIVE STOCK MARKET.
Opening of Market.
Hogs 10.00. Left over 5.52. Steady at yesterday's average. Light 5.75 @ 6.40, mixed 5.80 @ 6.50, heavy 5.75 @ 6.50, rough 5.75 @ 6.00.
Cattle 1.00. Steady.
Sheep 1.00. Steady at yesterday's close.

Nine O'clock Market.
Hogs—Quality fair. Market steady to strong. Light 5.75 @ 6.40, bulk 6.10

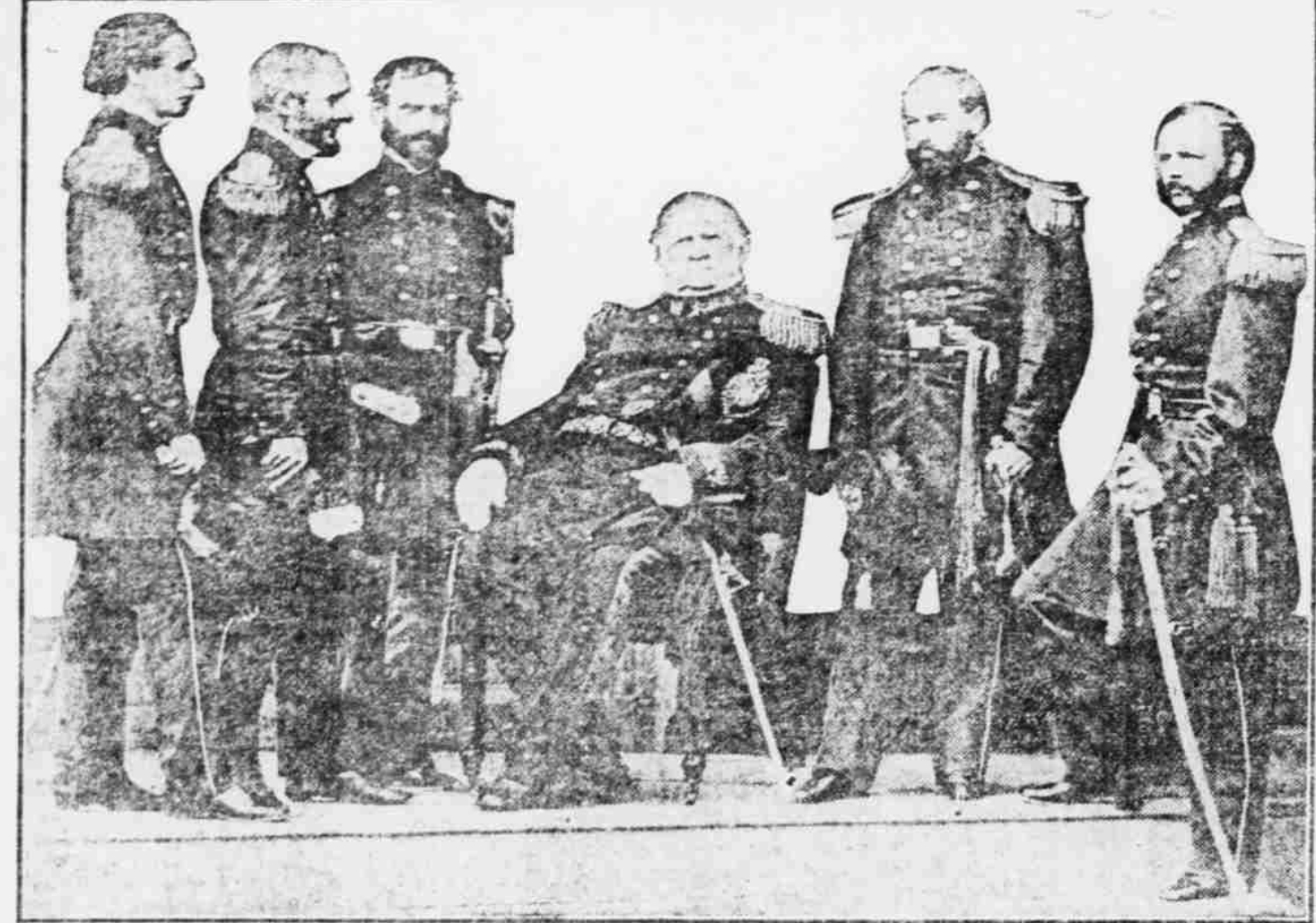
Lehigh Valley 164 1/2
Republic Steel common 19 1/2

Bank Statement.
New York, Oct. 28.—Clearing house members' average loans, decrease \$1,420,000; specie, increase \$2,683,000; legal, decrease \$648,000; deposits, decrease \$200,000; reserve, increase \$2,035,500; actual loans, increase \$6,962,000; specie, increase \$3,492,000; legal, increase \$855,000; deposits, increase \$16,587,000; reserve, increase \$350,500.

LOCAL MARKET CONDITIONS.
Oct. 28.—Following are the quotations on the local market today:
Eggs, 22 1/2 c.
Butter—Dairy, 27 1/2 c.; creamery, 22 1/2 c.
Lard, 12 1/2 c.
Feed and Fuel.
Corn, per bushel, 70 c.
Oats, 45 c to 46 c.
Forage—Timothy hay, \$20.
Clover hay, \$15.
Wheat, 80 c to 82 c.
Wild hay, \$14 to \$17.
Straw, \$8.
Coal—Lump, per bushel, 15 c; slack, 10 c.
Potatoes, 50 c to 55 c.
New corn, 50 c.

AN UP-TO-DATE DRUGGIST
It is surprising how many old-fashioned remedies are being used, which go to show that it is hard to improve some of our grandmothers' old, time-tried remedies. For instance, for keeping the hair dark, soft and glossy, nothing equaling our grandmothers' "sage tea" has ever been discovered. Although, by the addition of sulphur and other ingredients, this old-fashioned brew has been made more effective as a scalp tonic and color restorer. Nowadays when our hair comes out or gets faded or gray, instead of going to the garden or garret for herbs and making the "tea" ourselves, we simply go to the nearest drug store and ask for a bottle of Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur. This preparation is sold by all leading druggists for 50 cents and \$1 a bottle, or is sent direct by the Wyeth Chemical Company, 74 Cortlandt St., New York City, upon receipt of price.

MONEY
\$50.00 For FIFTY WEEKS
We will make you a loan of Fifty dollars on your furniture, piano, horses, wagons, without removing same and give you fifty weeks to pay us back. We specialize in small loans—\$10 to \$100—and make them at the lowest rates and most liberal terms.
If you are worried by scattered debts or need money for the fall—see us at once.
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If unable to call, phone or write.



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BRIEF LIEUTENANT GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT AND STAFF IN THE FALL OF 1861—SCOTT IS SEATED—THIS FALL OFFICER ON THE EXTREME LEFT FACING THE AGEY—HERO OF LUNDY'S LAKE—IS SCHUYLER HAMILTON, GRANDSON OF ALEXANDER HAMILTON—HE BECAME CONSPICUOUS IN THE FIELD DURING THE WAR, NOTABLY AT THE SIEGE AND CAPTURE OF ISLAND NO. 10 IN 1862.

ington, had an interesting sequel. After this position was abandoned by the southern troops at the end of September it was found that they had no works worthy the name and that their armament consisted of two pointed logs and a stovepipe. Yet with these "Quaker" guns they had held off the vanguard of the Army of the Potomac for several weeks. Their position and intrenchments looked formidable, and the Union troops let it go at that time and did not attack. This was during McClellan's nervous weeks, when he was writing to his wife almost daily expressions of surprise that Beauregard did not attack him. Finally when the small force of Confederates at Munson's hill and other points roundabout withdrew of their own motion their positions were occupied by the Federals.

An incident at about this time throws a rather luminous side light on the situation and reveals something of McClellan's military tactics. It was reported that the Confederates were again fortifying Matthews point, on the Potomac, and were threatening navigation. To dislodge them a combined naval and military movement was planned. McClellan agreed to furnish the troops, and the Potomac flotilla of gunboats were to land there and cooperate in the attack. All was made ready and the boats prepared for the expedition. But no troops appeared. Inquiry at army headquarters elicited the information that McClellan's engineers had reported against the plan and said it would be impracticable to land the troops in the manner proposed. The navy replied that it assumed all responsibility for landing the troops.

Two Logs and a Stovepipe.

Another promise was thereupon made that the land forces would be ready the next night, and once more the boats got in position. Again the troops failed to show up. On a second inquiry being made the most satisfactory answer the naval officers could get was that McClellan opposed the movement, fearing it would bring on a general engagement, for which he was not then ready. President Lincoln, who had urged the taking of Matthews point, was disgraced by the incident, but deferred to the wishes of the general. Navigation in the Potomac was resumed, and the administration came in for general censure in consequence. The chief naval officer in command of the Potomac flotilla asked to be transferred, feeling that he was losing reputation because of inaction for which he was not responsible. Possibly the Munson's hill Quaker gun affair was

ing it the next day. At about the same time General G. A. McCall's division went forward to Langley, five miles up the Potomac from Alexandria. Other advances occurred which extended the Union front to a line extending from a point near Great Falls on the Potomac, ten miles above Washington, to a position south of the Little River turnpike and the Orange and Alexandria turnpike, west of Alexandria. At the end of the week the divisions and detachments under General George B. McClellan in and around Washington and Alexandria occupied the following positions:

General Joseph Hooker's division was at Budd's Ferry, Md., on the lower Potomac, twenty-five miles from Washington; General Heintzelman's at Fort Lyon and vicinity; General W. B. Franklin's near the Theological seminary, General Banks' near Hunter's Chapel; General McDowell's at Upton Hill and Arlington; General Fitz John Porter's at Hall's and Miner's Hills and General W. F. Smith's at Muckley's Hill, all near Alexandria. McClellan was at Langley. General Leon Carlos Buell was at Tunnahilltown, Meridian Hill, etc., on the Maryland side of the river, close to Washington. General Stoneman's cavalry and General Hunt's artillery were in Washington. General N. P. Banks' division was at Darnestown, Md., with detachments at Point of Rocks and elsewhere, as far up the river as Williamsport, fifty miles from Washington. General C. P. Stone's division was at Poolesville, Md., thirty miles from Washington, and General Dix at Baltimore.

Washington Safe.

Thus the Army of the Potomac at this time extended in a long arc with its wings resting on the river above and below Washington. Its center in Virginia, west of the capital, with a strong advance occupying the hills round about and a heavy reserve, also the cavalry and artillery, in the capital itself. This, with an elaborate system of fortifications, rendered Washington comparatively secure from attack either in front or on the flanks, a condition at which McClellan had been aiming ever since he took command.

The position of Stone at Poolesville is especially worthy of note, for it was a portion of his army which fought the disastrous battle of Ball's Bluff in the following week. It should be mentioned that General N. G. Evans' Confederate brigade was then near Leesburg, Va., opposite Poolesville. Evans had gone there of his own motion, but Beauregard granted him permission to remain in the hope that

advancing into Maryland and in a letter of that time says, "Thus far the numbers and condition of this army have at no time justified our assuming the offensive."

McClellan Attacks Administration.

Some rather illuminating side lights are also furnished in General McClellan's letters at this time. These letters are all dated early in October. Here are a few characteristic sentences:

"I cannot tell you how disgusted I am becoming with these wretched politicians."

"We shall be ready by tomorrow to fight a battle there (Munson's hill) if the enemy should choose to attack, and I don't think they will care to run the risk. I presume I shall have to go after them when I get ready, but this getting ready is slow work with such an administration. I wish I were well out of it."

"I am becoming daily more disgusted with this administration—perfectly sick of it. If I could with honor resign I would quit the whole concern tomorrow."

This has a rather peculiar sound now, when we know that at the very time McClellan was writing these letters to his wife abusing the administration it in turn was preparing to place him in supreme command of all the armies of the United States.

President Lincoln was having his own troubles. The course of events had made it imperative that he support two prominent commanders, General Winfield Scott, the head of the United States army, and General Fremont, commander in Missouri. Neither event occurred for two weeks, but both were being considered. During this very week Secretary of War Cameron and the adjutant general had gone west to hold a consultation with Fremont and possibly to discover the truth of the charges against him. Cameron overtook Fremont at Tipton, Mo., on the 13th, after which he returned immediately to Washington.

As for General Scott, he had expressed the desire to be relieved as early as August. He was old and unequal to the physical and mental burden of conducting a great war. Frequent misunderstandings with General McClellan, then commanding the largest army in the field and charged with the defense of Washington, doubtless intensified his desire to be out of it all.

BASEBALL ETHICS.

When the Pitcher Has the Right to "Beam" the Batter.

The Right and Wrong of Baseball in the American Magazine, Hugh S. Ebertson gives an interesting ac-

count of what is considered sportsmanship and what cheating in the national game. He writes:

"The best batters are those who 'crowd' the pitcher—that is, who stand as near the plate as the rules or the umpire will permit and lean over the corner of the rubber to make it diffi-

cult for the pitcher to pitch across that corner without taking a chance of hitting the batter."

"The players recognize the fact that the lines of the batter's position are obliterated within a few minutes after a crime starts and that the umpires practically are helpless to enforce the

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